THE BURR-HAMILTON FEUD.

--------

THE TALE OF TAMMANY.

FROM BURR TO BRYAN.

MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS OF PO-LITICAL FREEBOOTING IN THE NAME OF DEMOCRACY.

PARTY DISSENSIONS-THE "PLUG UGLIES"-THE TWEED RING

-KELLY, CROKER AND

A big building of nondescript architecture, crowned with a preposterous apology for a pedianon which numberless sightseers have gazed tesque as its appearance is, however, it is a singueffigy of a red man more contradictory, than the organization which there finds a home. It is by the name of an Indian chief, but was meant to be named for Christopher Columbus. It s essentially a New-York organization, yet was was in fact established by one of the most asinte politicians and the most dangerous and des-Such is Tammany Hall, the oldest political or-

any other land, and one that has exerted an albut State and even National affairs. Its history of more than a hundred years is of unique interest, sometimes romantic often shameful, always significant and instructive to the student of American institutions.

#### "SAINT" TAMMANY.

Tammany Hall was formally organized just twelve days after the first installation of Washprobably lived at about the time of Columbus's ing grounds in what is Eastern Pennsylvania him. Another story of his personal battle with the Devil is widely known, which relates that the Indian vanquished the flend and drove him from the Pennsylvania mountains to Manhattan Isl-

name upon their banners and speaking of "Saint" Pamanend, or Tammany, as their patron saint, They fixed upon May 12 as his birthday, and celebrated it each year with great festivities, ! to debauch the Army. Forts were named after him, and in every camp a wigwam was built in his honor, adorned with tomahawks, wampum and painted totems. There the soldiers would gather from time to time, themselves decked with feathers, paint and a buck's hide with the tail hanging down behind, to listen to a harangue from one of their number personating a Sachem, and to indulge in a grand powwow After the war was ended these observances were carried into civil life. Tammany wigwams were built in many towns, Tammany societies were formed, and St. Tammany's Day, May 12, was a formidable rival of July 4 as a public holiday.

Such was the state of affairs when that supremely typical demagogue Aaron Burr, for the furtherance of his selfish designs, conceived the plan of ferming a secret political club. To insure its success, he must, himself, at least in the beginning, not appear to be identified or at all concerned with it. So he put forward his friend and most obedient servant, William Mooney, to be its ostensible founder. This latter was an ardent patriot of Irish parentage, with a hatred of the British and of all things aristocratic, and a love for the mysterious and spectacular; an upholsterer by trade, who let Burr run in debt to him to so large an amount as to ruin him when Burr repudiated his debts, and who war glad to end his days as keeper of the public almshouse. Mooney borrowed the general scheme of the Tammany societies, called the meeting-place of the new organization a Wigwam, its head-who was to be a European, by-the-way-the Great Father, its council of dropped, or transformed into an American was "The Tammany Society or Columbian As such it was formed at the date tamed above, and soon grew into importance and influence. It celebrated both May 12 and July 4 as National holidays, and on the former date in 1790 was introduced to the public in "The New-York Daily Gazette" in these terms: The Society of St. Tammany, being a National

the honorary posts of warrior and hunter. It bounded on the true principles of patriotism. and has for its motives charity and brotherly love. Its officers consists of one grand sachem sachems, one treasurer, one secretary, porkeeper; it is divided into thirteen tribes.

Its legal incorporation was effected on April 9. 1805, the Legislature granting to "William Mooney and other inhabitants of the city of New-York" a charter "for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of the association, their widows and orphans, and others who may be found proper objects of their charity." The first Wigwam was in Barden's City Hotel, on Broadway, the second in a Broad-st. drinking place, and the third, which was used until the first Tammany Hall was erected, in "Martling's Long Room," somewhat disreputable drinking place and dance hall, commonly known as the "Pig Pen. The character of the meetings was afterward well described by Halleck:

There's a barrel of porter in Tammany Hall and the Bucktails are swigging it all the night The society began the collection of a museum

patriotic relics, of which it presently got

twelve Sachems, its master of ceremonies a Sagamore, and its doorkeeper a Wiskinkie. He wanted to discard the name Tammany, however, and call it "The Columbian Order." But it was deemed desirable to compromise the matter. The foreign "Great Father" was "Grand Sachem," and the name finally adopted

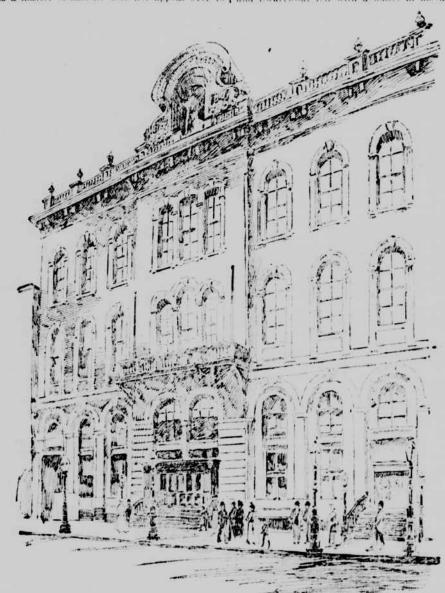
panions on the battleground, and one of them

was one of his seconds, while a third Sachem, John Swartwout, was at Burr's home awaiting his return, and other officers and members were posted here and there to get the earlies news of the result. Finally, that night, when all the rest of the city was in sorrow and dread suspense over the critical condition of Burr's victim, the Tammany Society in its Wigwam indulged in a wild and exultant orgy. Fear of public wrath later constrained the society to make expression of regret for Hamilton's death, and to join in the procession that foilowed his body to its untimely grave.

DEWITT CLINTON.

Tammany was DeWitt Clinton, He was one of the first, too, to discover that the society was being basely manipulated by Burr, and, in consequence thereof, to get out of it, and declars war against it, or against its controlling

tired, and which it turned over to P. T. Barevil genius. His oncle, "Old George," was now bany Regency." Surely, there was an end of superannuated, but DeWitt was a more than De Witt Clinton. museum. One of its most notable early perworthy successor as head of the family and formances, in 1790, was to save the Nation from an Indian war. The Creeks were about to go on the warpath, when a delegation the Federal capital. If the delegates were pleasantly impressed, war might be averted. So the Tammany Society invited them to its Wigwam; all the Tammany men were arrayed in with their own hospitable bretaren; so the in which Swartwout's builet ripped Clinton's coat; does that satisfy him?" asked Clinton. Burr was the real founder of Tammany. Of Swartwout's sleeve but his left arm as well. that there is little room for doubt, although



TAMMANY HALL, 1867; THE PRESENT WIGWAM,

founder of the Order of the Cincinnati. Burr pistol, designed Tammany to be an effect to that or- | killed Hamilton, ganization. The Cincinnati were denounced as "aristocrats," "exclusive and monarchical in tendency," a "menace to Republican institutions," while the Tammany Society was put forward as anti-Federalist, opposed to centralized power, and the true exponent of democracy.

Tammany Lewis was related by marriage to the Livingstons, and as soon as he ized power, and the true exponent of democracy. Federalists-opposed to Burr at every point. The conflict between them reached its political of that year New-York was the "pivetal State," and the vote of the State was determined by the vote in the city. Tammany Hall was Burr's chief reliance. It was organized as an electora machine, it was plentifully supplied with money, and was "up to" every trick shrewd and unscrupulous politicians could devise. It was Tammany's first great election fight, and it won. It carried New-York by a handsome majority, although only the year before the city had gone Federalist by nearly a thousand. The result was that Jefferson became President and Burr Vice-President of the United States. No one realized more fully than Hamilton himself that Tammany Hall was the agency by which Burr had beaten him. The fact intensified his aiready vigorous enmity to Tammany, and embittered the antagonism between him and Burr It led, moreover, straight to one of the hardest fights Tammany ever had on its hands, namely, that with DeWitt Clinton, once one of its own members. Most tragic and deplorable of all results, however, was the duel between Hamilton and Burr, in which the former was killed. How much Tammany was accessory thereto is readily shown. Two of its Sachems, Matthew L. Davis and William P. Van Ness, were Burr's com-

> successful, but, as soon as he was in the Gov-ernor's chair, he did just as Lewis had doneturned against his patron and political creator and joined the enemy. "Curse those miserable Bucktails!" exclaimed Clinton, bitterly, "they steal my men as fast as I can make them! That saved Tammany from ruin. The second incident had to do with National politics. Jefferson retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Madison, to the dissatisfaction of the Clintons, who wanted that office to be filled by one of their own family-either "Old George," who was Vice-President with Jefferson and again with Madison, or De Witt himself. Some hard things were said by the Clin- | ders and his tons against the "Virginia dynasty," with the result that Madison turned over the bulk of

New-York patronage to Clinton's enemiesthat is, to Tammany. The latter organization posed as the friend of the Administration, and in its behalf waged a furious campaign of detraction against De Witt Clinton, aiming to drive him out of leadership and out of the party altogether. It forced him out of the State Senate and put a Tammany man in his place. But then the Lieutenant-Governor died, and Clinton secured election to his chair. Next, he accepted the Federalist nomination for the Presidency, which settled his fate in his old party. He was forthwith read out of it, and even driven from the Mayorship of New-York, which he had long filled with distinction Crushed in politics, bankrupt in purse, his ruin seemed complete, while Tammany was exultant and triumphant, ruling the city, "bossing" the State, and enjoying the favor of the National entered into alliance with Martin Van Buren and the rest of those shrewd up-the-State leaders who afterward formed the famous "Al-

But that mighty warrior was not dead yet. Out of office he did something he could not the Clintons regarded Burr. When Burr tried have done in it. He agitated the subject of the to become Governor of New-York, Clinton beat | Eric Canal, That gigantic enterprise was his own conception. His Tammany foes had de-

They soon sang another tune, however, when Clinton roused the whole State in behalf of his scheme. His old party had to take him back again and nominate him for Governor, lest he should run as an independent candidate and beat them. Tammany put up a man against beat them. Tammany put up a man against him, who got 1,500 votes to Clinton's 40,000. It was now Clinton's turn to exult, and his fol-lowers to sing, as the did.

Clinton arose and confounded his foes-cunning old fox had only been sleeping.

triumph. He would have nothing to do with the "mis-rai-le Bucktails" of Tarmany; even refused to sanction some good measures just because Tammany favored them. So Tammany kept up the light, aided by that master-strate-gist. Van Euren, and by the end of Clinton's second term was once more victorious over him, a "Bucktail" being elected Governor in his place. Voc. to Tarmany took a leading part a Bucktain being elected Governor in ma-piace. Now, too, Tammany took a leading part in securing the acoption of the new Consti-tution of 1821, granting unrestricted suffrage. New-York was filling up with immigrants; Tammany secured the ballot for them, and put itself at their head, and thenceforth sought its strength in the illiterate and less orderly part of the community. part of the community

part of the community.

Not content with driving Clinton from the Governorship, it had him removed, by a strict party vote, from the Canal Commissionership. This was a wanton outrage, and aroused a storm of indignation all over the State. Clin ton was regarded as a martyr, a "People's party" nominated him for Governor and elected him, and again for yet another term. Before the end of the letter, however, Clinton died, and then Tammany, rid of its greatest fee, entered upon a period of uninterrupted power and prosperity.

### SOME FAMILY TROUBLES.

After a time, however, prosperity bred envy family of the Wigwam. Tammany went over to were dubbed. The latter were outnumbered,

to renew hostilities. "What! Isn't he satisfied Nassau and Frankfort sts.) was concerned et?" cried Clinton, "No" "Then let him go But the fight was kept up, firfully, until 1873



RICHARD CROKER. AARON BURR.

In office, to the exclusion of the Clintonians. That caused bitter war between the plebetian Clintons and the patrician Livingstens, in which both sides looked about for allies. At once Tammany and the Burrites rushed to Clinton with offers of friendship and aid doubtless altogether false and treacherous. Clinton was decived into accepting them and formin an alliance with Tammany. But no scener was this done, and Clinton publicly committed to the alliance, than Tammany flatty repudiated it altogether and went over to the Livingstons and Burr went off on his mad Southwest empire enterprise. Clinton was, of course, furious. He went into the battle with shelp ferocious energy that he quickly grushed the Livingstons and ended their pretensions to rulership in the State, and would have crushed Tammany too, but for two unexpected incidents.

In the first place, Governor Tempkins decreted Clinton and went over to Tammany He had been brought forward from comparative obscurity by Clinton, and been nominated by the latter for Governor to beat Lewis. He was successful, but, as soon as he was in the Governor's chair, he did just as Lewis had done-turned against his patron and political creator. spectacular manner, the Hards and Softs parad

Talmany's mob and criminal adjuncts. Cathese that notorious Southern bully and coward Isaiah Rynders, was the leading spirit. These that notorious for the second southern bully and coward isaiah Rynders, was the leading spirit. These that notorious southern bully and coward isaid for the second southern t organizations committed wholesale elect frauds in 1844, sufficient to give the vote New York to James K. Polk and thus to of frauds in 1841, sufficient to give the vote of New-York to James K. Polk and thus to elect him to the Presidency. Rynders made a spe-cialty of mobbing anti-slavery meetings and assaulting anti-slavery advocates. Once Wenassaulting anti-slavery advocates. Once Weh-dell Phillips was announced to speak at the Broadway Tabernacle—then near Anthony, or Worth, st. Rynders publicly announced that he would mob the place and wreck the building. The Tabernacle trustees, therefore, sent word to Phillips that they dared not to let him speak there. Learning this, Henry Ward Beecher in-vited him to sneak in Plymouth Church. Rynthere. Learning this, Henry Ward Beecher in-vited him to speak in Plymouth Church. Ryn-ders and his thugs went over there, intent on riot and outrage. They were admitted to the church, to find all around it, in the front gallery church, to find an around it, in the front gallet seats, a row of anti-slavery men with Colt revolvers in their pockets, ready to shoot a the first provocation. Phillips spoke, rage against the slaveholders and especially excer ated Rynders and Tammany Hall; but never

bit of disturbance was there!

These incidents give a notion of the general racter of Tammany in those days, nization to which George Clinton. ganization to which George Clinton, DeWitt Clinton, Robert Yates, Philip Hone and Daniel Tompkins once belonged! However, when the War of the Rebellion broke out, Tammany was not altogether wrong. Copperheadism and Southern sympathies were strong among its members, many of whom played their part in the riots of 1863. Yet many were also loyal, and promptly responded to the call to save the

> V. THE TWEED RING.

Tammany became rich enough to leave th 'Pig-Pen" and put up a hall of its own in 1811. This vas a three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts. It contained what was probably the finest public ballroom in the city at that time, which shows

the social pretensions of the organization. This building was afterward enlarged and improved, and served the society as its headquarters until 1868, when the present building in Fourteenthst, was occupied, the cornerstone having been laid on July 4, 1867, with an oration by Gulian C. Verplanck.

the Democratic National Convention held in it. William M. Tweed was then the "boss" of Tammany, and expected to control the Convention and to secure the nomination of George H. Penleading Western candidate, Sanford E. Church was the New-York State candidate, and Horatio Seymour was the candidate held secretly in reserve by Samuel J. Tilden and the other anti-Tammany Democrats. Mr. Tilden managed the game adroitly, prung Seymour upon the Convention as a compromise candidate, and secured his nomination. Seymour's defeat was a foregone conclusion. So Tweed and his comrades busied themselves with securing the election of



FIRST TAMMANY HALL, ERECTED 1871

They also secured the election of a friendly majority in the State Legislature, partly Demo eratic, partly Republican. With full control of the State Government, they got legislation passed enabling them to loot the city, which they promptly proceeded to do.

and in 1869 the work of wholesale thievery beworks. All these were made to cost the city many times what they should have cost. On the Courthouse alone \$6,000,000 was stolen. Of the plunder Tweed got about 20 per cent. Connolly, the Controller, 20 per cent, while tradesmen who furnished the fraudulent bills received about a third. Two or three judges of the courts were in the ring, and got their share. How much was stolen altogether has never been ascertained with exactness. It was certainly as much as \$11,000,000, and probably considerably more. In [84] exposure of the ring's work was begun in the public press. Twend in fee. All these were made to cost incomes what they should have cost.



TAMMANY HALL AS FIRST REBUILT.

ied security-owning courts and Legislature-Green be appointed Deputy Controller, with full power in his office. Then came the crash. Tweed managed to burn a lot of the incriminating vouchers, but enough were rescued to prove crime. Convolly fled to Europe and died there, others followed him. Tweed stayed and showed fight, was brought to trial, by lavish use of money made it a mistrial, on second trial was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve years. At the end of a year he was released on a technical decision of the Court of Appeals, but was at once rearrested on a civil suit to recover the stolen money. As he could Appeals, but was at once rearrested on a civil suit to recover the stolen money. As he could not furnish bail he was locked up and kept locked up in comfortable quarters in Ludlow Street Jail, until 1876, when he escated and fled to Spain. He was brought back, and later died in jail. In his last days he talked freely about his rascalities, and made the plea that "the system" was at fault. There would, he said, continue to be dishenesty in public office until the great mass of public servants were put under a Civil Service system with assured tenure, so that they would no longer be creatures as the could be continued to be dished to the continue to the dishenesty in public office until the great mass of public servants were put under a Civil Service system with assured tenure, so that they would no longer be creatures.

## "HONEST" JOHN KELLY.

During the reign of Tweed various rival organizations were started to oppose Tammany Hall-some honestly, some for the purpose of selling out" to Tammany Conspicuous among the former was Apollo Hall, among whose mem bers were Samuel J. Tilden, Theodore Havemeyer, William C. Whitney and Henry L. Clinton. It was formed in 1870, and lasted until 1875. Then John Morrissey, Thomas Costigan, James O'Brien, G. W. Plunkitt, Thomas J. Creamer and others organized Irving Hall, and beat Tammany soundly in 1875 and 1876. In 1878 Irving Hall was again triumphant, electing the Mayor. The Governor of the State also took a hand in humbling Tammany by removing the County Clerk, a Tammany man, and putting a "County Democracy" leader in his place, the "County Democracy" being a new reform anti-Tammany concern. By this time Tammany seemed almost hopelessiy crushed.

John Kelly, the Tammany leader, was not thus to be beaten, however. When Governor Robinson was renominated in 1879 Tammany refused to support him, and ran Kelly as a candidate of its own. Kelly polled a large vote, and the Republican candidate, Alonzo B. Cornell, was elected. In the city election that year the anti-Tammany faction was successful. But the next year, in hope of electing General Hancock to the Presidency, the Democrats united. Tilden and Kelly shook hands on the stage of Tammany Hall, and the pipe of peace was metaphorically smoked. Tammany and Irving halls divided the local ticket between them, Tammany getting the lion's or rather the tiger's—share. After that, under Kelly's able management. Tammany ahead and Irving Hall soon dissolved ad and Irving Hall soon dissolved or was ged into the "Courty Democracy," which ently became hopelessly corrupt. dly was now recognized as the ablest leader

Tammany had ever had. He created in it a semi-military discipline and a perfection of organization never known before. He commanded such loyalty, confidence and affection as none of his predecessors had enjoyed. Moreover, he was reputed to be personally honest. Under him Tamparated to be personally honest. reputed to be personally nonest. Under any many enjoyed not its greatest prosperity, but some of its greatest influence. In 1884 it had the Presidency of the United States at its disposal. It opposed Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and after it was made for a long time declined to ratify it. Every one knew that if it continued its oppositions of the property of the continued its opposition. Every one knew that if it continued its opposi-tion, or simple lack of support, Mr. Cleveland would be beaten. But only a few days before the election Mr. Cleveland himself came to New-York, had a secret meeting with Kelly and made some arrangement or bargain with him, no one knows what. It sufficed. The next day Kelly

sent out word that Tammany was to support Cleveland, and he was accordingly elected, but by a margin so narrow as to provoke the suspicion that it was procured by means not unfamiliar to that it was procured by means not unfamiliar to Tammany Hall in the days of Rynders and Tweed. This wholesale delivery of Tammany's yote showed, with the utmost clearness, how complete was Kelly's control of that organization. His work for the Hall broke down his health, however, and not long after the 1884 campaign he died, leaving the presperous fortunes of Tammany in the hands of "Dick" Croker.

## THE REIGN OF CROKER.

"Dick" Croker he was called in the old days.

when he was a "Bowery Boy," ready with his fists in any row that might occur. Richard Croker he became when he succeeded Kelly as "boss" of Tammany. He assumed control of Tammany when that Hall had only one great local office, the Register's, in its grasp. The moribund and malodorous County Democracy had the rest. Croker was merely a Fire Commissioner on \$5,000 a year, with no other income or fortune, living like a man of most moderate means. But he was determined and ambitious, seeking wealth rather than office; and was not devoid of political acumen. He had tact, too, and the gift of silence; was also sufficiently domineering and autocratic to enforce discipline. In 1886 he made Tammany nominate for Mayor Mr. A. S. Hewitt, a County Democracy and anti-Tammany man. Thus he "forced the hand" of the County Democracy and expedited its dissolution. Mr. Hewitt was elected, and Tammany had scored a big point. Next the friendship and aid of Governor Hill were secured, and even some little favor from President Cleveland. By 1888, therefore, Tammany was able to name and elect Hugh J. Grant, one of its own men, Mayor. Tammany was now in full control of the city government, and was doing about as it pleased. Croker maniand was doing about as it pleased. Croser mani-fested all the external indications of rapidly in-creasing wealth. So did other Tammany leaders, Some people began to wonder "where they got it." By 1800 there was a considerable public senti-ment aroused against "Boss" Croker, and an ef-fort was made to defeat his ticket by a fusion of Republicans and what was left of the County Democracy. The attempt failed. Grant was re-elected, with the whole Tammany ticket, by a larse majority.

elected, with the whole large majority.

Then the Republicans in the Legislature sent down a committee, with Senator Fassett at its head, to look into municipal affairs; to find out for his election as Sheriff, had head, to look into municipal affairs: to find out why Grant, after his election as Sheriff, had given Croker; child a present of \$10,000; and how Croker, on \$5,000 to \$7,000 a year, could buy \$70,000 worth of property. These things looked suspicious. The committee's labors, however, had no immediate results. Mr. Croker moved into a mansion which \$25,000 a year was hardly sufficient to maintain. He bought a fine stock for the committee of the sufficient to maintain.

sufficient to maintain. He bought a fine stock farm near Richfield Springs, and invested at least \$250,000 in horseflesh within a year or so. in 1892 Tammany again swent the city, electing Thomas F. Gilroy to the Mayoralty. The flood tide of financial prosperity among its leaders continued. But now there began to be omens of a crisis. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, treached some startling sermons. He charged the city government with being in a hideous partnership with vice and crime, and with derlying a year revenue therefrom. The Tammany partnership with vice and crime, and with derlying a vast revenue therefrom. The Tammany leaders met these charges with denials, sneers, contempt. But the preacher persisted, brought some cases into court, revealed beyond doubt a horrible state of affairs. Then in 1804 the Legislature sent down another committee to investigate things, with prodigious results. It was shown that the preacher's charges were more than justified. The city government was honey-combed with dishonesty. Vice and crime were "protected" and even promoted by the Police Department, in consideration of "hush money," Wholesale extortio, and blackmail were practised, all over town, on good and bad, rich and poor, airke. Millions of dollars were thus taken in by Tammany office-holders every year. No tised, all over town, on good and bad, rich and poor, aitke. Millions of dollars were thus taken in by Tammany office-holders every year. No further need to ask "Where did he get it?" The crash-came at that fall's election, when Tammany was beaten all along the line, and a Republican Mayor and other Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats elected. Mr. Croker, by the way, had conveniently gone to Europe during the investigation, and announced his retirement from the leadership of Tammany Hall, to lead the life of a private citizen of independent fortune, devoted to the turf.

#### VIII. THE TAMMANY OF TO-DAY.

After the electoral defeat of 1894 and the retirement of Croker, the leadership was for a brief space in commission. Then it fitly reverted to John C. Sheehan, lately of Buffalo, where he had about it." A public "Committee of Seventy" John C. Sheehan, lately of Buffalo, where he had was appointed and legal action begun. Compolity got scared into sickness, and let Andrew H. Green be appointed Deputy Controller, with full to New-York to combine business and politics in the peculiar manner characteristic of Tammany Hail, and had considerably prospered; had also come under some suspicion with the rest of the gang, and had presented not an admirable nor lovable spectacle in the investigation of Tammany corruption. Under his direction the Hall endeavored to repair its somewhat shattered fortunes, with the shiftiness characteristic of its fortunes, with the shiftiness characteristic of its whole career. In the spring of 1896 it clamored for "honest money" in National finances, voted for the "honest money" plank in the State plat-form, sent an "honest money" delegation to the National, December 1997. for the "honest money" plank in the State plat-form, sent an "honest money" delegation to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago. But "free silver" was triumphant. William J. Bryan was nominated for the Presidency on a platform declaring expressly for repudiation and anarchy. Forthwith Tammany faced squarely round, repudiated its own words of a few weeks before, enthusiastically approved Bryan's nombefore, enthusiastically approved Bryan's nom-ination and platform, and at a new State Con-vention voted for a new State platform declaring, like its Chicago prototype, for "free sliver." Then its more reputable members promptly withdrew

from it.
Such is the Tammany of to-day. Why not? Its Such is the Tammany of to-day. Why not? Its attitude is in exact accordance with its whole history. The organization that in one year supported Adams, and in the next was solid for Jackson, may most properly be for the gold standard in one month and for the silver standard in the next. Having been the willing tool of Aaron Burr, why should it hesitate to lend itself to the uses of William J. Bryan? For more than a cent-Burr, why should it hesitate to lend itself to the uses of William J. Bryan? For more than a century it has studiously refrained from adherence to any principle other than selish gain; and at this age it is much too old to change its ways. Among all political bodies of the present day it has this unique distinction, that it has organized the victious element of the community permanently, for purposes of plunder and nullification of law under the forms of law and government.

# THERE WAS SORROW IN MUCH KNOWLEDGE

THE DATE ON THE EGGS WAS NOT SO CONVINC-

ING AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. The man with an inquisitive turn of mind found his way into an uptown drug store one day last week and wandered up to the soda water fountain in search of a cooling drink. It was an attractive fountain with handsome oynx finish, glistening faucets and cutglass bottles. The white-aproned attendant only added freshness and cleanliness to the general appearance of the stand. In front of the fountain, and on the counter in the centre, was huge flower-stand. A big bunch of American Beauty roses waved their heads insolently above the vase. The bottom of the stand was pan-shaped and was heaped full of eggs. Even the eggs had

"This the date when they were laid, or year them?"
"When they was laid," answered the boy,
"Do you use as many as this in a day" continued the inquisitive man as he glanced at the imposing array of eggs.
"No: depends upon the day. Sometimes only use three or four and sometimes about fifty."
"Then you must lose a lot every day?" said the questioner.
"How" asked the boy as he raised his eyebrows in mild surprise.

questioner.
"How" asked the boy as he raised his eyebrows in mild surprise.
"Why." said the inquisitive man, "I should think people would not want stale eggs, and the stamp gives them away. I should think you would have to throw a lot away."
The boy gave a quick, searching glance into the face of the man, and then he said with the air of one who knows:
"Oh that's dead easy." With that he picked up a cloth behind the counter, scaled it in a mixture which he had in a bottle, and then rubbed the cloth over the siamp on the egg. The inquisitive man looked again and found that the stamp was gone.

gone.

"Easy, isn't it?" said the boy, but the inquisitive
man sadly set down his glass and muttered something about their being sorrow in much knowledge
as he passed out of the door.

Among the early members and officers of Administration. To clinch matters, Tammany